

## Daily Democrat

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There is a misapprehension about the neutrality of Kentucky, as it is called. The Union men of Kentucky never meant by it more than that the State by her authorities would not furnish troops to the war now in progress. The State could not be compelled to do it. The obligation was an imperfect one, depending on the discretion of the State, and might be complied with or not. There may be circumstances to justify the inactivity of a State in a contest of this sort; and in the present case, Kentucky has as valid reasons for it as could exist in any case conceivable; especially when in no other position can she subserve better the interest of the Government itself, or the interests of peace. We would not be unwilling to submit the question to Gen. Scott himself, to say if this State could aid the cause of the Union by raising troops as other States have done, and making her soil the battlefield.

Let it be borne in mind, as the key to all the movements and expressions of this Commonwealth, that Kentucky is a State of this Union. She has refused all solicitations to throw off her allegiance. She contemplates no right of the Federal Government, and will discountenance all resistance to Federal laws. She will not stultify herself by professions of belonging to the Union, and, at the same time, violate her constitutional obligations. One the matter has as well be distinctly understood, and that is, that Governor Magoffin is not absolute monarch in Kentucky, and that her status and her action are not to be determined by him and his military subordinates. They are but the creatures of the laws of Kentucky, and bound by them and by their oaths to the Constitution of the United States. The Governor's proclamation is not the supreme law of the land, and the man who undertakes to follow out the mere dicta of the Governor will recollect that his conduct will be judged by the laws of Kentucky, not by the Governor's proclamations, or party resolutions interpreted to suit party interests. It seems to be assumed that the Governor has nothing to do, after getting up an understanding with other parties, but to use the military to carry it out, and punish any infraction. Let this be undertaken, and we shall see if there is not virtue enough in the people of Kentucky to teach usurers that the interests of the State are not to be trifled with at the discretion of officials.

We are glad to see that General McClellan has no design of sending troops from other States to Kentucky, and that the Confederate States will not invade our soil. It is all well to ascertain that; but what if it were otherwise; what do the Governor & Co. intend to do about it? Will they attempt to use the military force without the sanction of any law of the State? Is it left to the discretion of the Governor and his advisers to involve Kentucky in war or revolution, without the consent of her people. We confess that the proclamation of the Governor struck us as a most extraordinary document. He had no authority from any law of the State to warn all creation to keep off the soil of Kentucky, especially the United States and the Confederate States. Kentucky has never given the Governor power to pass an ordinance of secession by proclamation, and then assume to use the military power of the State to carry it out. These secessionists seem to have imbibed the notion that all Constitutions and laws are obsolete; and that it is in order to do what seems right in their eyes, at their high discretion.

It will be wholesome for all her officials to recollect that, however it may be in other States, Kentucky is a land yet of laws and Constitutions, and that she is under the Constitution of the United States, and that the Governor is only a Governor of a State, and that her military are authorized only to be used according to her laws. If they go one step beyond, they shall be held to a strict account before the Legislature and the Courts of this Commonwealth, and no proclamations or interpretation of party resolutions will be in bar.

A good deal of apprehension exists as to what the Governor and the military may do. They can do nothing but what the laws of this State authorize. If they go a step beyond, we think they will find virtue enough in Kentucky to enforce her laws, and the laws of the United States, too, as far as it is her business to enforce them.

Virginia has adopted the Confederate State Constitution, with the right to secede in certain contingencies. Of course she has that right, without any resolution, and she ought to keep that on the subject. Let her live her time; get a Secretary of War, Treasury, &c., who will place all the Confederate means in her hands, without notice of what she intends; get her citizens in debt as deeply as possible to other States; get as much of her bonds, bank stocks, railroad stocks, &c., in the hands of the people of her sister Confederates; then secede and suddenly assume all the rights of war; seize all within her borders, and appropriate it to her own use; swear that the rest owe her all that, and more too, and set up for herself. If anybody doubts the propriety of it all, call him an Abolitionist, and drive him out of the State. That's the way to do it, and do it well.

All fixed—It will be seen that the whole programme of the war is fixed by telegraph. The reporter knows all about it, and it is hardly worth while for him to tell us any more. It is to be all done by January, and no fight at all. The reporter will accept our thanks, and call again. It is about as well done as if we had done it ourselves.

The Cincinnati Commercial says no one ever suspected Cameron, Secretary of War, of honesty. It is well he has not; for these times, men who have been heretofore suspected of honesty, have done the meanest things.

We suppose ladies' hoops have been forbidden to be sent South because they might be used by the Cherokees as war (w)hoops.

A dispatch was published several days ago, stating that General Rousseau had been authorized to raise two regiments of volunteers to be encamped near this city, in Kentucky. We are credibly informed that there will be no encampment on this side of the river, but that General Rousseau is authorized to raise the number specified, and encamp them on the other side of the river, and he has engaged one of the best sites for a camp in the country, and will there receive those companies that may be disposed to enlist in the service of the country. They will be attached to General McClellan's command.

STANDING THE PEOPLE OUT.—This novel plan of bringing the South or the North to reason does not seem to be very effective, as it bears as hard upon one section as the other, and it is only a question of endurance. The plan reminds us of the story of an Irishman who had been much annoyed by a howling dog, and was found one bitter cold December night standing in his shirt tail in the very teeth of the wind, and holding the dog fast. When questioned as to why he did it, he said he wanted to freeze the barkin' devil to death. The inference is apparent.

Harvey, convicted of holding correspondence with the Confederates, whilst enjoying the confidence of the Government, is still retained as Minister to Portugal. Greeley says, it is the interest of contractors that protects the traitor. Bennett says, Harvey knows too much about prominent politicians to be offended.

There is a part of the Northern press, that we have read for some years, that are burning with zeal to save the Government. They have been long accustomed to sneer at Union saviors, as they called the Democracy of the North. They are now zealous Union saviors. They had better burn their past records.

General Pillow has dug another ditch. He orders the banks and individuals of Tennessee to pay all debts due North to the State. He first stole property from Kentucky, her steamers, goods, &c., and now fearing lest some one might be honest than he, he forbids them paying when they wish to.

THE GLORIOUS NINTH.—The majority for Mr. Wadsworth, the Union candidate for Congress in the Ninth or Mayville District, is over ten thousand over his Secession competitor. Eastern Kentucky, like Eastern Tennessee, is eminently sound, and will not tolerate secession in any of its phases.

According to the news from the armies, Scott is drawing his lines about Jeff. Davis, and it must be very alarming to Jeff. to consider how easily a few lines can be twisted into a rope.

CRUEL.—The Government has forbidden the sending of Crinoline into the Southern States, and our lovely belles of the South are to be on the streets without skirts of fashion.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian says the South will let slip the dogs of war. We suppose Price, of Missouri, is one of the dogs, from his howl-(wool) at Bonaville.

Telegraph is getting to be an inappropriate expression; tell-a-what-d'ye call it, is nearer the mark.

The majority for Mallory in this district, is eight thousand two hundred and twenty-one.

### From our Southern Exchanges.

RETURNED.—We learn from the Plaquemine (La.) Gazette and Sentinel, of the 25th inst., that Mr. E. G. W. Butler, Jr., of that parish, late Secretary of the United States Legation at Berlin, has returned home and designs to set early day to enter the service of his country.

PRIVATEER!! PRIVATEER!! A first class vessel, 170 tons, drawing six feet water when loaded for a cruise of four months, will be fitted out for a privateer as soon as the shares are taken. Those wishing to invest will apply at this office. Charleston Courier, 24th.

The Charleston Courier mentions, as another effect of the blockade, that the manufacture of gun-burners will soon be commenced in that city.

A charge was made on Camden, a butcher, for furnishing meat to the blockading ship Brooklyn at New Orleans the other day, but proved to be false.

TEXAS TROOPS FOR VIRGINIA.—The Texas Statesman, of the 16th inst., learns from Major John Marshall, of the Austin (Texas) State Gazette, who passed through Jackson on the 20th, that the Confederate Government has made a requisition on the State of Texas for 2,000 men to serve in Virginia.

HUGO FINX.—The large crowd who went to the lake on Saturday to witness the testing of Leeds & Co.'s big new columbiad gun, were disappointed, ourselves among the rest. The gun was there, but owing to some mismanagement, the firing did not take place. It is a serious thing for a gun, upon which hangs so much of Southern hope, to miss fire in such a manner. We hope no mistake will be made the next time the treat is promised.—N. O. Crescent, 24th.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Oxford, Miss., has made a subscription of four hundred bales of cotton to the new loan of the Confederate States.

The Lexington (Miss.) Banner of the 21st inst. says: Mr. John M. Stewart, a well-known, wealthy citizen of this county, offers the bonus of several hundred bushels of corn of the present crop to the Southern soldiers, and to the Confederate Government the whole of his cotton crop in bonds, deducting incidental expenses.

The same paper has the following: Mr. Joseph Morris, whom we mentioned in a previous issue as having discovered on his father's premises, a bed of superior coal, intends to make a practical investigation in a few days, as to the extent of the bed. Some of the coal has been tested and has proven of a quality equal to a Northern one.

The Wansboro' Register of the 22d inst. says: Mr. J. W. Davis has left at this office the first cotton blossom we have seen this year. Another was handed us about half an hour afterwards, by J. L. Ford, Esq.

One gentleman in the neighborhood, we learn, had a cotton blossom on his place four or five days since.

The Sumner Watchman of the 21st inst. says: We have had upon our table a full blown cotton blossom, grown by Mr. Washington Duran, of Bishopville. It is the first of which we have heard in this section.

The Laurensville Herald of the 21st inst. says: We are suffering somewhat for rain at this time, but the crops are not materially injured if we can only be blessed with seasonable showers. The only complaint in the district one, while oats have been cut out to some extent by the drought.

CONDENATION OF PRIZES IN NEW ORLEANS BY THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.—S. C. District Court.—Judge Meier.—In this Court, on Saturday, the whaling schooner Mermaid and John Adams, and the whaling brig Panama, with their cargoes, brought into this port as privateer's prizes, were condemned to the use and benefit of their captors, with a reservation exempting so much of the vessels or cargoes as might be owned in countries with which the Confederate States are at peace. This, we believe, finishes the list of prizes brought into this port.—N. O. Crescent.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Plaquemine Gazette, (La.) and Sentinel, of the 25th inst., states that Thompson, Jr., a wealthy and energetic citizen of West Baton Rouge, is now engaged in gathering all the old flint-lock muskets and rifles (and there are a great many) in this parish, and is having them cleaned and altered to percussion lock, at his own private expense. This is what may be termed substantial patriotism.

BLOCKADE OF APALACHICOLA.—The Columbian (Ga.) Sun, of the 17th inst., says: The steamer Jackson, Captain Fry, arrived yesterday morning from Apalachicola. She reports that the United States steam ship Montgomery had arrived at that city, and had informed the proper authorities that that port was under blockade. The Captain of the Montgomery further informed them that two other United States vessels would arrive at that port by Thursday, when she was due. It is accordingly, said to have two vessels off that point, in order to make the blockade effectual—there being two passes which have to be guarded.

A small, fast-sailing vessel, from Cuba, was fortunate enough to get in just ahead of the Montgomery. She was loaded with West India fruit.

GENERAL HENNINGTON.—The Savannah Republican learns that this gentleman will probably be chosen Colonel of the Ninth Georgia Regiment, and also that he is a private in a company from Burke county.

JEFFERSON TERRITORY.—L. W. Bliss, acting Governor of Jefferson Territory, has proclaimed the neutrality of that Territory in the war between the United States and the Confederates. It is in accordance with the payment of any debts or future debts to the United States or anybody else outside the Territory.

The Santa Fe (New Mexico) Gazette, of May 25, says the terms of a treaty made by Col. Collins, United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the 14th of May, with the chiefs of the hostile Comanches at Alamo Gordo, as follows:

The chiefs of the Comanches met this 13th day of May, 1861, in council with the United States officers at Alamo Gordo, do each and all agree to comply with and carry out the following conditions, and also those comprised in the treaty with the representatives of the Comanche nation made recently at Fort Wise—for the sake of peace—and on the condition that a more formal treaty be made with us in due season, and also those of and ninety days, we having in all respects conformed with the agreement up to this date.

1. We will discontinue all depredations upon the property and lives of the people of the United States, of this Territory, of Kansas, of Texas, and of all others entitled to the protection of the Government.

2. We will promptly punish any of our men who may be guilty of depredations on the property of those entitled to the protection of the United States, and restore or make compensation for the same as far as possible.

We will leave the settlements, and when we desire to trade, or talk to the authorities, we will go to Fort Union, or to such place as shall be designated by the proper authorities.

4. We will not permit the mails or trains to be molested by our people, and will keep our men away from those roads.

We will in all respects act in a friendly manner towards all the people entitled to the protection of the United States.

The officers present in council do promise the chiefs that they will be met by the officers of the United States Government at the end of ninety days, at some place to be hereafter designated, for the purpose of making a treaty of peace.

### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Oily Buckshot's Last.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 24, 1861. MONROE, MARNEY, HUGHES & CO. Gentlemen: Your correspondent has again pitched his tent in this city, and will from time to time advise the readers of the Democrat of the military, moral and political movements hereabouts.

The condition of things in and around the city has greatly changed since the 5th of March last, when I left for the West. Then we had a little military display, merely to show that a President could be inaugurated; and that good order could be maintained; now we have all the accompaniments of war—real, genuine war. There is not a street or avenue in the city, or an eminence near the city, that does not speak to the observer of war. The life and death, the contingencies and possibilities of a conflict, are laid aside, and the fortunes of the country are staked on a fight. The solution of our national troubles is now left to the sword and bayonet. No man need attempt to quiet his fears by looking to Congressional compromise, or to neutrality as between the Federal and Confederate Governments. One of the two Governments must be sustained, and it is proper that every citizen should at once decide which he will serve.

I hear from an authentic source the information that, up to Saturday last, there were, in and around this city, 79,000 Federal troops. This number includes those stationed at the Relay House and along the line of the Washington Branch railroad. The railroads from New York and the West have made arrangements to transport to this city an average of two thousand troops a day for the next fifteen days.

Notwithstanding the large number of troops here, there is never a better order maintained. There is less drunkenness and immorality generally than for the last ten years. I fear that this state of things will not last much beyond the 4th of July. Congress, you know, meets on that day, and there is always a little hostility between that body and temperance. There is very little interest felt about the meeting of Congress, beyond the appropriations to carry out the war. The organization will be made more difficult. It seems to be agreed that Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, will be elected Speaker. There are but three names mentioned for Clerk—Forney, the present incumbent; Hays, ex-member of the last Congress from New York; and Briggs, ex-member from Tennessee.

Such sentiments deserve for their author to occupy as high position in society as a rope and gallows could confer.

THE FIGHT AT VIENNA, VA. THE SOUTHERN ACCOUNT. In the meantime, Colonel Gregg, having learned that Vienna had been visited by a considerable force of the enemy on Saturday, he resolved to visit the place, and, if possible, engage them. A dispatch in the Baltimore Sun of Monday states that the Loudoun and Hampshire roads, from Alexandria to Vienna, was in possession of the Federals; that, on the Sunday in question, one regiment of United States troops had penetrated the country to that point, but learning that 9,000 Confederate soldiers were within an hour's march of the place, had returned to Alexandria; and on the way back that the car had been fired into, wounding one Colonel. They were also apprised that an overwhelming force was quartered at Fairfax C. H.

It is unnecessary for me to say that these statements of the press are not to be wholly false, though it is well for the enemy to be under the impression, or to cloak their cowardice under such representations. At the time of their visit there were but 700 men in the place, and, besides, within eight or ten miles of Vienna.

Still, if the enemy came once to Vienna under such circumstances as were set forth in the Sun's dispatch, he might procure reinforcements, and return. Therefore, acting upon his information, Colonel Gregg resolved to push on to the place and await the approach of the Federals; and acting upon this determination, he left the main camp with a few miles of Fairfax Court House, and crossed over to Vienna, which he reached about 4 o'clock on the same day, (Monday).

The regiment was drawn up in order; the artillery was posted, and the cavalry and different companies of the regiment detached and stationed at convenient points to intercept the enemy, if such were about. The scouts were detailed to perform the duty assigned them, but returning within half an hour reported no sign of the foe. An hour was thus consumed, when Colonel Gregg concluded it best to return to camp, then only four miles distant.

The homeward march was scarcely completed when a good order, when Lieut. Hays, an old railroad man, well known to many of your citizens, declared that he was confident that he detected signs of an approaching train, which he concluded was not miles distant. Within a few minutes after this intelligence was conveyed to the Colonel, the engine whistle was heard. The order to "beat face" was given, and the artillery, then, probably, half a mile from Vienna, was commanded to return and take its former position on a hill commanding the railroad, and bearing diagonally upon the approaching train.

The regiment was ordered to its former position at a double quick time, and the movement was performed in admirable style. Just as the guns were being placed in position, the train of cars halted, and the signal, "down with the brakes," was given. At this moment, the cannon was discharged, the gray regiment shot taking the train at the first car, and raked it diagonally with effect. The train, necessarily rounding a curve, was brought somewhat in a diagonal position from our guns, though the angle was very slight, and afforded excellent chances for raking them almost free and fast.

Upon the first discharge, the Federals tumbled in wildest confusion of the six principal guns, and scattered off to the westward, throwing away their guns, blankets and hats, and everything else. The other car accompanying the train was a passenger vehicle, used for accommodation of the officers. This was an especial object of attention by the red-shirted artillerymen.

Twenty-five rounds of canister and round shot were hurled at the flying foe, whose panic-stricken legs quickly carried them to the westward, and away from our guns, and their officers, vainly endeavoring to make them "form."

Their panic was perfect, and though the fight lasted but three or four minutes, the result was complete. The Federals have cured the worst kind of ophthalmia or catarrh.

During the firing, the artillery was supported on the right by the Darling Volunteers, and on the left by the 11th Virginia. The remainder of the Regiment was screened by the men in the rear, and was not seen by the enemy. Not a musket was fired, except a few random shots by the enemy. The commanding parties were 300 yards off, so that muskets or common rifles were inefficient.

When the enemy commenced to fly, the Richmond Rifles were ordered to deploy as skirmishers. They penetrated the woods in front of the position, and while the cavalry took up the chase in another, though strict orders were given not to go far, lest a reserve of great strength should cut them off.

Had Colonel Gregg not been influenced by these precautionary measures, the entire force of the enemy, which a wounded prisoner is said to have numbered at 450, would have been captured. The gallant commander feared that a short display of his might might be located a short distance off, and hearing our guns would advance and overwhelm us with their numbers; or if not that, scatter our companies and cut off a return.

The skirmishing parties, after keeping up pursuit for half an hour, returned, not having been able to overtake the enemy, whom they discovered flying down the road, hatless, armsless, and in the wildest disorder. They left six horribly mangled bodies stretched on the ground, and the cannon balls and canister had torn the poor fellows most dreadfully, and the blood that streamed from them colored the stagnant water in the ditches at the rear of the position.

One of the men, mortally wounded, fell into our hands. His left arm was torn from his body at the shoulder by a round shot. He is now dead.

He said that he and his comrades were from Ohio. He himself had not been in the country more than eight weeks, but finding it impossible to get work enlisted. They came to Vienna to obtain a bridge job.

The words through which the Federals fled was tracked by large pools of blood. Arms and blankets, coats, hats and weapons were strewn every where.

Twenty-five muskets, some of them covered with blood, were taken by every pair of blue blankets, with U. S. flags marked on the inside, were captured by our men. All their baggage and seven chests of tools were found in the cars, and the plunder acquired by us is valued at \$1,500, including the muskets, and the men secured arms as trophies. Major Bell, of Kansas notoriety, one of our old correspondents, secured a sword, which he generously delivered to Captain Kemper, to whom it was given.

A blanket or oil cloth, marked "Andy Carline," with the motto, "Death to the Traitors," is in possession of Quartermaster Hugh T. Douglas, of the Alexandria Artillery. Mr. Douglas has likewise a horse-ranch belonging to one Lieut. Kinney, and several other articles belonging to Captain John C. Hazlett, of the Zanesville Guards, First Regiment Ohio Volunteers. All the enemy were from Ohio, and from many of their baggage, seem to have been drawn principally from Zanesville, Columbus and Cleveland. Almost every man in our forces has a trophy of some kind or other.

After remaining at Vienna till dark, and having burned the seven cars, destroyed the switch and water tanks, our troops returned to Fairfax, where they now are.

Gov. Wise is thought to have certain articles at the late camp at Laurel Hill with more reinforcements, on the 25th. General Hill will assume command at Fairfax.

The Tribune's special dispatch says, General Patterson received a rebuke for his inactivity, which looks like a rebuke for his inactivity.

Special to the N. Y. Herald.—Lieutenant

### Rehash of New York "Special" Trash.

WONDERFUL EXPLOITS SOON TO TAKE PLACE.

### ANOTHER PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The New York Times' special dispatch says: Reports circulated of a change in the plans of General Scott, and that he will commence active operations against the rebels as soon as the weather improves, and the rebels who are likely to transpire at present are skirmishes.

General Scott's programme is the concentration of troops in Virginia and the other border States of men—large bodies of men to make it madness for the rebels to attempt an attack. While thus intimidating them, the presence of our forces will encourage the loyal citizens to rise in sufficient numbers to prevent any further outrages, and of their resources, increase the dissatisfaction in their camps, cause desertions, and by thus harassing and demoralizing them, drive them from the border States.

Gen. Scott is confident that this accomplished, the loyalty of the border States is fixed. Then it is his purpose to transport by sea an immense force to operate against the Gulf States. They will be landed under the protection of men—large bodies of men, the authorities of the different States will at once recall their troops from the soil and make it impossible for any offensive movement. The fragments in the different States being then cut off from supplies from the border States, will be driven to accept terms from Washington.

It is no part of the plan as at present arranged to attack the debris of the rebel army, or to attempt to retake any of the stolen forts, as the restoration of them will be made one of the conditions dictated to the rebels when they find themselves forced to accept terms.

By January he thinks the rebellion will be entirely defeated, and the Union reconstructed.

Communication has just been had with Beauregard, at Manassas.

A lady just from there who had an interview with Beauregard, said it was not his intention to attack Washington, but to act on the defensive.

Special to the New York World.—General Dix has had several interviews with the Secretary of War, and General Scott—to-day, and the subject of the future programme in this immediate locality, was undoubtedly under discussion, but many would say that nothing will be done to disturb the present calm till after the Fourth of July.

Four foreigners arrived at Alexandria to-day on passes signed by the British consul at Richmond, and after getting to the city state that Richmond is well fortified, but few troops there. They have been sent to Norfolk and Manassas.

It is not officially denied that McClellan made any such agreement with Beauregard as was reported.

Rumors reached the city to-night by a special steamer from Fortress Monroe that a reconnoitering party was fired into by a rebel battery at Alexandria Point, last night, and seven killed and many wounded.

The names of Captain Dabney H. Maury, Assistant Adjutant General Charles Stephenson, Fifth Infantry and Second Lieutenant Edward Dillon, Sixth Infantry, all of Va., have been stricken from the army roll for entertaining and expressing treasonable designs against the Government of the United States.

Special to the New York Herald.—Reliable information has been received of an excitingly devised plot of the rebels to possess themselves of the California steamers running to Panama. Their plan is to place upon these steamers, as they leave port, a number of men in the capacity of stowaway passengers, who shall, after getting to sea, rise and overpower the crew and seize the steamers. By such maneuvers they hope to possess the treasure transported on these vessels, to replenish their empty treasuries, and also to possess themselves of the powerful first-class steamers to be used hereafter as privateers to prey upon our commerce. This design may have been excused before this.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Richmond Examiner publishes a new Confederate tariff. All luxuries are charged 25 per cent, while useful and necessary articles range from 10 to 50 per cent. Among the examples are bullion, coin, seeds, fertilizers, models of inventions, household articles and personal effects. The tariff is to be paid by all persons entering the country, and is to be collected by the customs officers.

Exchange on New York was 72 3/8 per cent, premium. Brokers were selling silver at 8 and gold at 10 per cent, premium.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The following dispatch was received by a New York office, who had telegraphed to General McClellan for information as to the authenticity of the reported arrangement between the Government and Kentucky:

To Capt. W. Nelson, Union City, N. Y.: My interview with General Buckner was personal, not official. It was solicited by him more to obtain information as to the sentiment on the part of the Government, and regarded his promise to drive out the Confederate troops as the only result of the interview. His letter gives his own views, not the mine.

(Signed) GEO. E. MCCLELLAN. The Seventh Ohio Regiment, Col. Tyler, left Camp Dennison yesterday for Virginia.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—River falls three inches—now 6 feet 2 inches in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 80 degrees.

CHICAGO, June 27.—At the meeting between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Buckner at Cairo, subsequent to the meeting at Cincinnati, no allusion whatever was made to the agreement reported by Buckner to Gen. Marshall.

A gentleman of this city present at the interview, states positively that General McClellan disclaimed any power to act beyond the orders of the Government. He did not promise how he should conduct himself for the future, and did not make any engagement.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—At three o'clock this morning Geo. F. Kane, Police Marshal of this city, was arrested at his house by order of Gen. Banks, and conveyed to Fort Mifflin, where he was kept prisoner.

General Banks has issued a proclamation, nominating Jno. R. Kenley, of the Maryland regiment, Provost Marshal, also superceding the powers of the Police Commissioners. Mr. Kenley is to exercise supreme control over the police department until some loyal citizen is appointed to act as Marshal.

The proclamation gives as the reason for the arrest of Kane, that he is known to be a disloyal man, and is engaged in aiding and abetting those in armed rebellion against the Government, and is at the head of an armed force which he has used to conceal rather than detect acts of treason to the Government.

FORWARD MORROW, June 25.—A refugee from Richmond by the flag train yesterday says that a worse than Roman inquisition prevails in Virginia. There is a standing order that none shall be permitted to leave the State.

Gov. Letcher is completely overruled by Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, and even his patriotism is called in question by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Tribune's special dispatch says, General Patterson received a rebuke for his inactivity, which looks like a rebuke for his inactivity.

Special to the N. Y. Herald.—Lieutenant

### Public Speaking.

For the Legislature, will address his fellow-citizens of Bullitt county at the following times and places:

June 28th, Knob Creek Church; June 29th, Redley; June 30th, Bardonia; July 1st, Bardonia; July 2nd, Bardonia; July 3rd, Bardonia; July 4th, Bardonia; July 5th, Bardonia; July 6th, Bardonia; July 7th, Bardonia; July 8th, Bardonia; July 9th, Bardonia; July 10th, Bardonia; July 11th, Bardonia; July 12th, Bardonia; July 13th, Bardonia; July 14th, Bardonia; July 15th, Bardonia; July 16th, Bardonia; July 17th, Bardonia; July 18th, Bardonia; July 19th, Bardonia; July 20th, Bardonia; July 21st, Bardonia; July 22nd, Bardonia; July 23rd, Bardonia; July 24th, Bardonia; July 25th, Bardonia; July 26th, Bardonia; July 27th, Bardonia; July 28th, Bardonia; July 29th, Bardonia; July 30th, Bardonia; July 31st, Bardonia; August 1st, Bardonia; August 2nd, Bardonia; August 3rd, Bardonia; August 4th, Bardonia; August 5th, Bardonia; August 6th, Bardonia; August 7th, Bardonia; August 8th, Bardonia; August 9th, Bardonia; August 10th, Bardonia; August 11th, Bardonia; August 12th, Bardonia; August 13th, Bardonia; August 14th, Bardonia; August 15th, Bardonia; August 16th, Bardonia; August 17th, Bardonia; August 18th, Bardonia; August 19th, Bardonia; August 20th, Bardonia; August 21st, Bardonia; August 22nd, Bardonia; August 23rd, Bardonia; August 24th, Bardonia; August 25th, Bardonia; August 26th, Bardonia; August 27th, Bardonia; August 28th, Bardonia; August 29th, Bardonia; August 30th, Bardonia; August 31st, Bardonia; September 1st, Bardonia; September 2nd, Bardonia; September 3rd, Bardonia; September 4th, Bardonia; September 5th, Bardonia; September 6th, Bardonia; September 7th, Bardonia; September 8th, Bardonia; September 9th, Bardonia; September 10th, Bardonia; September 11th, Bardonia; September 12th, Bardonia; September 13th, Bardonia; September 14th, Bardonia; September 15th, Bardonia; September 16th, Bardonia; September 17th, Bardonia; September 18th, Bardonia; September 19th, Bardonia; September 20th, Bardonia; September 21st, Bardonia; September 22nd, Bardonia; September 23rd, Bardonia; September 24th, Bardonia; September 25th, Bardonia; September 26th, Bardonia; September 27th, Bardonia; September 28th, Bardonia; September 29th, Bardonia; September 30th, Bardonia;



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**NEW MEDICATED BATH.**

The illustration depicts a muscular man wrestling a large, coiled snake. The snake is labeled 'SYMPTOMS' and has a banner around its body that reads 'THE SNAKE OF SYMPTOMS'. The man is holding a club over his shoulder, ready to strike the snake. The scene is set against a background of stylized foliage and a small building in the distance.

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**OLD MERCURIAL AND BLOOD DISEASES ENTIRELY REMOVED, AND THE SYSTEM THOROUGHLY REGENERATED!**  
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